



RAMBLER

Cabled Beret

by Irina Dmitrieva



RAMBLER COMPONENTS

Materials

Approximately 140 yards of worsted weight wool yarn

1 skein of Brooklyn Tweed *Shelter* (100% American Targhee-Columbia Wool; 140 yards/50g)

Photographed in colors *Birdbook & Wool Socks*

Gauge

25 stitches & 26 rounds = 4" over pattern from Rambler Chart with Size A needle, after wet-blocking

One 19-stitch chart repeat measures 3" wide with Size A needle, after wet-blocking

Needles

Size A (for Main Fabric)

One 16" circular needle, and a set of double-pointed needles (DPNs) in size needed to obtain gauge listed

Suggested Size: 5 mm (US 8)

Size B (for Ribbing)

One 16" circular needle two sizes smaller than Size A needle

Suggested Size: 4 mm (US 6)

Size C (optional; for Tubular Cast On only)

One 16" circular needle, two sizes smaller than Size B

Suggested Size: 3½ mm (US 4)

Finished Dimensions

16" circumference at Brim; 24" circumference at widest point of main body of hat; 8½" height

To comfortably fit average adult head sizes 21-24"

Measurements taken from relaxed fabric after wet-blocking

Additional Tools

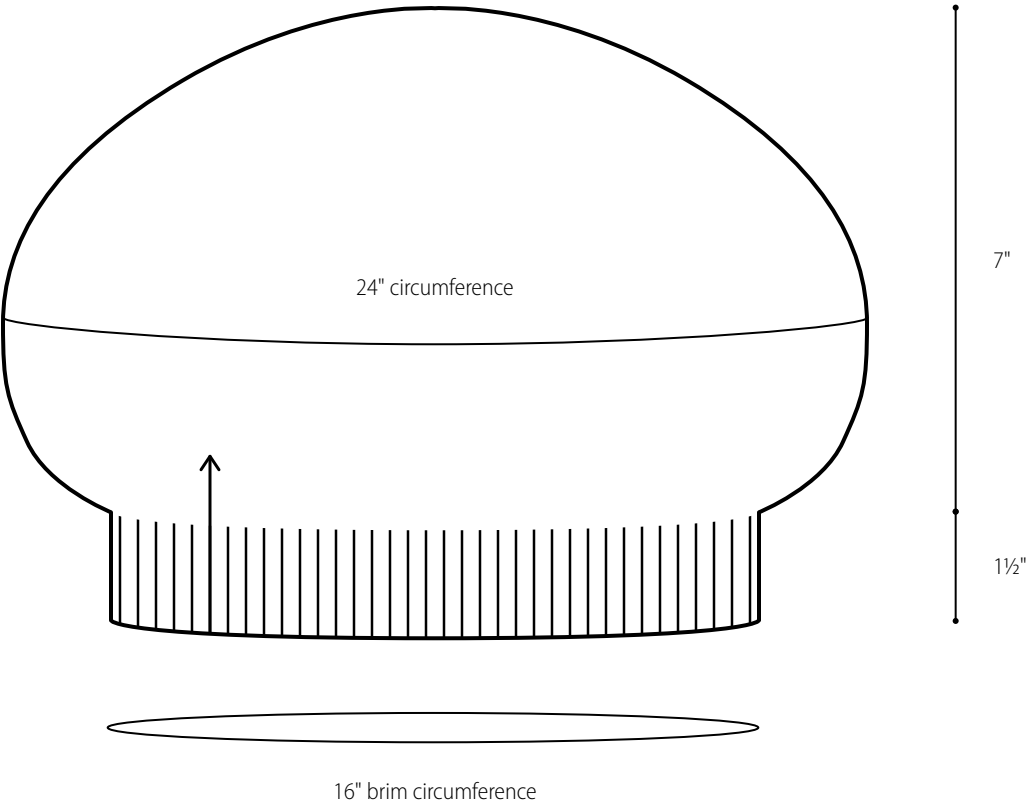
Stitch marker, 2 cable needles (CN), blunt tapestry needle, T-pins (optional)

If working Tubular Cast On, you will also require smooth waste yarn (sport- or DK-weight cotton, silk, or bamboo yarn) and Size C needle(s). You may use another cast-on if desired, omitting these tools.

Skill Level

● ● ● ● ○

RAMBLER SCHEMATIC



ABOUT THIS DESIGN

A garland of twisting vines and sprouting foliage makes a pretty embossed beret to wear hiking in the hills or returning to the city. In the capable hands of cable whisperer Irina Dmitrieva, botanical inspiration translates to a rhythmic, dancing, truly distinctive motif. Choose a warm autumnal hue, a leafy green, or pop of bright color that will make you smile all winter long.



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- Hat is worked in the round from brim to crown, beginning with a tubular cast on.
- Read all chart rounds from right to left.

STITCH PATTERN

2x2 Ribbing (multiple of 4 stitches; 1-round repeat)

Round 1: *Knit 2, purl 2; repeat from * to end.

Repeat Round 1 for pattern.

HAT

Tubular Cast On

If you do not wish to work a Tubular Cast On, cast on 96 stitches using Size B needle (suggested size: 4 mm/US 6), working yarn, and your preferred method, place marker for BOR and join for working in the round, then proceed to the "Ribbed Brim" section of pattern.

With Size C needle (suggested size: 3½ mm/US 4), and waste yarn, loosely cast on 49 stitches using the Long-Tail Cast On.

Switch to working yarn for Foundation Row, then work Row/Rounds 1–6 as directed in *Special Techniques*; you will have 96 stitches on your needle after Round 3.

Switch to Size B needle.

Ribbed Brim

Begin 2x2 Ribbing (see *Stitch Pattern*); work until piece measures 1½" from cast-on edge.

Increase Round: *Knit 2, [purl 1, PFB, knit 2] 3 times, purl 2; repeat from * to end. (18 stitches increased; 114 stitches now on needle)

Move BOR marker 1 stitch to the right so that round begins between two purl stitches.

Main Body

Switch to Size A 16" circular needle (suggested size: 5 mm/US 8). Work Rounds 1–20 of Rambler Chart. (150 stitches on needle after Round 11)

Shape Crown

Note: Switch to DPNs when necessary for number of stitches in round.

Work Rounds 21–45 of Rambler Chart, working decreases as charted.

Break yarn, leaving an 8" tail. Using a tapestry needle, thread the yarn tail through remaining 12 live stitches and gently close the top of the hat.

Bring yarn tail through top-center of crown and weave in tail invisibly on the WS of fabric, making sure that top is snugly closed before you begin.

FINISHING

Weave in all ends. Wet-block to schematic measurements (see *Special Techniques*).

SPECIAL TECHNIQUES

2x2 Tubular Cast On*

Using Size C needle(s), waste yarn, and Long-Tail Cast On, loosely cast on the number of stitches directed for piece

Foundation Row (WS): With working yarn, purl all stitches in row.
This row is worked directly into your waste yarn stitches.

Row 1 (Increase Row; RS): *Knit 1, insert your L needle tip from front to back under the running thread between the stitch you just worked and the next stitch on L needle, then purl this stitch (increasing one); repeat from * to last stitch, slip 1 purlwise.

Join your work into the round, being careful not to twist your ring of stitches. Slip the last stitch of your round purlwise from R to L needle, then place a unique marker for BOR. Your stitches will now be arranged such that the round begins with a pair of knit stitches and ends with a purl stitch.

Round 2 (Tubular Purl Round): Slip 2, *bring yarn to front, purl 1, slip 1 purlwise with yarn in back; repeat from * to end.

Round 3 (Tubular Knit Round): K2tog, *slip 1 purlwise with yarn in front, bring yarn to back, knit 1; repeat from * to last stitch, slip 1 purlwise with yarn in front. (1 stitch decreased)

Round 4 (Tubular Purl Round): *Slip 1 purlwise with yarn in back, bring yarn to front, purl 1; repeat from * to end.

Up to this point, your stitches have been worked in a 1x1 ribbing arrangement. Before working the next row, you will rearrange the stitches on the needle into a 2x2 ribbing arrangement. You will not use your working yarn when you do the rearrangement. You may use a cable needle (CN) to make the rearranging of stitches easier if you wish. Note that all stitches in this section are slipped purlwise.

Rearrange Stitches for 2x2 Ribbing (RS facing; Non-working): *Slip 1 (a knit stitch) from L to R needle, slip next stitch (a purl stitch) onto CN and hold in back, slip 1 (a knit stitch) from L to R needle, slip 1 from CN to R needle, slip 1 (a purl stitch) from L to R needle; repeat from * to end. You are now back at the BOR, with working yarn ready to be picked up again.

Round 5 (Tubular Knit Round): Resuming with working yarn, *knit 2, slip 2 with yarn in front, bring yarn to back; repeat from * to end.

Round 6 (Tubular Purl Round): *Slip 2 with yarn in back, bring yarn to front, purl 2; repeat from * to end.

You have now completed your tubular rows and will begin working the 2x2 ribbing. You may remove the waste yarn from your tubular edge at any time by carefully snipping it with scissors and unraveling it; however, it is recommended that you wait until you have worked 1-2" of fabric before removing. Take care during this process to avoid accidentally cutting any of your working yarn.

**This Tubular Cast On is our staff favorite and go-to cast on for all regular ribs – we think it strikes the perfect balance between beautiful, functional result and not-too-fussy technique. We learned this method from our dear friend and colleague Catherine Lowe (www.catherine-low.com) who developed it as a modified version of the traditional Italian Tubular Cast On.*

Wet-Blocking

Fill a sink or basin with warm water and a small amount of delicate dish soap or rinseless wool wash. Submerge fabric in water, gently squeezing out any air bubbles so that the piece can remain under water without being held there. Soak work for 30 minutes, allowing fabric to become completely saturated.

Drain the sink and remove work. If you have used dish soap (rather than rinseless wool wash), fill the sink again once or twice to rinse the soap from your fabric. Never place knitting directly under running water.

Squeeze out excess water from your work, taking care not to twist or wring fabric. Roll your fabric between two clean bath towels "burrito" style and firmly press towel roll. This will aid in removing moisture from the knitted piece. Remove piece from towels – your fabric should now feel damp but not saturated.

Lay finished project flat on an appropriate blocking surface, smoothing fabric flat with your hands. Block garment to instructed dimensions (see *Schematic*), using T-pins if desired.

For circular knitting projects, fabric will dry with creases at the sides if it is not repositioned during drying. For best results, rotate your work every 1-2 hours as it dries, changing the location of the side creases. If your work does dry with creases, you can easily steam them out afterwards using a steam iron or garment steamer.

ABBREVIATIONS

See Chart Legend for abbreviations not listed here.

PFB: Purl into front and then into back of next stitch (1 stitch increased)

DPN: Double-pointed needle

CN: Cable needle

BOR: Beginning of round

RS (Right Side): This term refers to the public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, RS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.

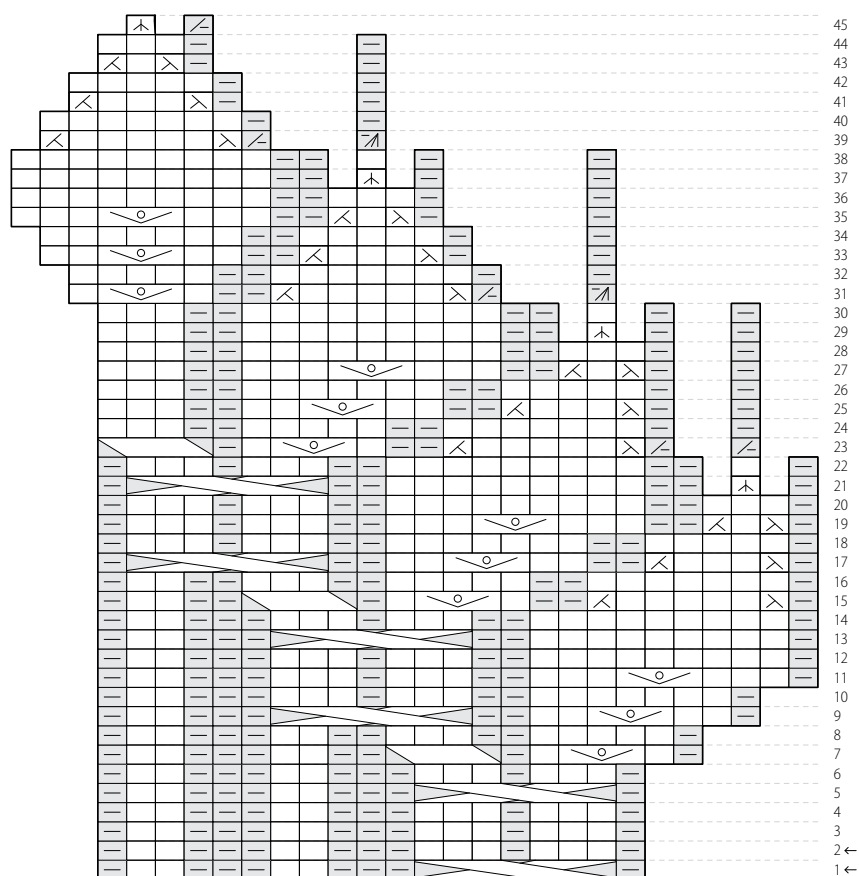
WS (Wrong Side): This term refers to the non-public side of the knitted fabric, i.e. the fabric that will not be visible when garment is worn. In projects with reversible fabrics, WS will be assigned specifically at the beginning of the pattern.

L: Left (Generally used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used).

R: Right (Generally used in technique instructions to indicate which of your two working needles is being used).



RAMBLER CHART



LEGEND

Knit: Knit stitch

Purl: Purl stitch

K2tog: Knit two stitches together (1 stitch decreased; leans right)

SSK (Modified): Slip 1 stitch from L to R needle knitwise, return stitch to L needle in its new orientation and knit two together through the back loops (1 stitch decreased; leans left)

Raised Central Double Decrease: Slip 2 stitches from L to R needle at the same time as if to k2tog, knit 1 from L needle, pass the slipped stitches over stitch just worked (2 stitches decreased)

P2tog: Purl two stitches together (1 stitch decreased; leans right)

P3tog: Purl 3 stitches together (2 stitches decreased; leans right)

KYOK: [Knit 1, yarn over, knit 1] into the same stitch (2 stitches increased)

3/1 LT: Slip 3 stitches to CN and hold in front. Purl 1 stitch from L needle. Knit 3 stitches from CN

3/1/3 LC(p): Slip 3 stitches to CN and hold in front. Slip next stitch to second CN and hold in back. Knit 3 from L needle (keeping second CN in back), purl 1 from second CN, knit 3 from first CN